### MR. JUDD'S AILMENT

CHICAGO'S EX-POSTMASTER ILL WITH A STRANGE MALADY.

His Body Becoming Ossified or Calcified-His Appetite Abnormal and Mental Powers Keen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.-The Tribune says: Friends of ex-Postmaster S. Corning Juddand he has a legion of them-will be pained to learn that the physical allment to which he has been a patient martyr for nearly ten years has assumed a serious and distressing phase. Beginning in 1885, in what then seemed to be a simple attack of rheumatism, the malady has now reached a stage which baffles the skill of the most expert physicians. With the exception of the joints in the pelvic region Mr. Judd's body is in an ossified condition and he has lost all use of his arms and legs. His physician, Dr. E. W. Hunter, says he is unable to properly designate the affliction with a name, as nothing like it has ever been recorded in medical journals so far as he can ascertain. Other eminent medical authorities say the same. Mr. Judd's malady is something more than ossification, which in itself is rare enough to attract the universal attention of physicians. Ossification results from the gradual hardening to a bone-like substance of the ligaments which connect the various parts of the body, making the whole frame rigid and unbendable. Mr. Judd is in this condition, with the further feature of hard, bony enlargements at all the joints. His mental powers are undimmed, and his keen intellect, always the wonder and envy of his associates, is as sharp and brilliant as ever. He eats heartily three times a day and relishes his food, but from a man of robust physique he has dwindled to a skeleton and now weighs only ninety pounds. He has had the services of expert doctors and the tender care of a loving wife and daughter, but gradually grows worse, and it is now rejuctantly admitted there is no possibility of effecting a cure.

The disease-from which Mr. Judd is suffering first manifested itself shortly after his appointment as postmaster of Chicago by President Cleveland, in 1885. The postmaster's room was then on the first floor, in a cold, damp corner of the federal building. The warming of all government structures is regulated by fixed dates, and no matter how cold it may be in advance of the time set the heaters will not be fired up until the red-tape day comes. There was an early cold snap in the fall of 1885, and Mr. Judd suffered severely, being finally compelled to rig up a gas stove in his office. Soon after this he was attacked with rheumatism and in the following spring went to Florida in the hope of obtaining relief. The trip did him but little good, and even before his return he was seriously crippled. Mr. Judd's physician at that time was Dr. Robert Hunter, father of the Dr. E. W. Hunter who is now attending him, the case being given into the hands of the latter on the departure of Dr. Hunter, sr., for New York. Both of these physicians labored hard to drive off the disease, but Mr. Judd kept growing worse, and as far back as 1890 they became convinced the case was beyond cure.

ABSOLUTELY HELPLESS. fering first manifested itself shortly after

ABSOLUTELY HELPLESS. Mrs. Foltz, on Astor place, where he was seen a day or two ago by Postmaster Hesing, who went there to make a social call on his old-time friend, "I knew Mr. Judd was sick," said Mr. Hesing, yesterday, to a reporter for the Tribune, "but I was not prepared to find him in such bad shape. He is absolutely helpless and was unable to even shake hands with me. He sat propped up in an invalid's chair with a propped up in an invalid's chair with a newspaper spread out on the rest in front of him, but was unable to move hand or foot. I was gratified, however, to find his mind as bright as ever. We discussed some personal matters and the conversation then drifted to postoffice affairs, on which, even down to the present time, Mr. Judd is surprisingly well informed. He realizes his physical condition and bears his lot with patient resignation. His arms, legs and body are greatly emaciated, and at every joint there are unsightly enlargements. It seems to me like a clear case of ossilication."

Dr. Hunter's description of the case is as follows: "I have attended Mr. Judd now for about ten years, and have watched his disease grow into what is without question the most remarkable affliction I have ever heard of. In my contact with other ever heard of. In my contact with other physicians I have thus far met with no one who knows of anything like it. Mr. Judd's affliction is not an ordinary case of ossification. If any diagnosis is correct his trouble began in a form of rheumatism in which the muriate of soda in the system was diverted in some peculiar manner from the natural channels and deposited at the points where it has caused an enlargement and stiffening, producing an effect similar to ossification. Medical men sometimes have cases in which a limey growth has been caused in the anger joints by rheumatism, but I never before knew of an instance in which the whole body was affected. There is no course of treatof an instance in which the whole body was affected. There is no course of treatment that will change these conditions. The best we can do is to keep the stomach in healthy order, and it is to this end I have worked in Mr. Judd's case. Beyond this we can do nothing. At the present time Mr. Judd is entirely helpless, and has to be lifted about by a man attendant. Every joint in his body is stiffened, but those in his arms and legs are the most affected. He can still bend forward a little, so as to keep his position in a chair if pleased there. I have not seen him for some time, as medical attendance is useless. Mrs. Judd or some other member of the family comes in occasionally to report, and in this way I am kept informed as to his condition."

AN ABNORMAL APPETITE. From time to time the assistance of other physicians has been enlisted, but without of the case is the patient's great emaciation, while his appetite is abnormally large. He eats more every day than many men who are laboring hard at outdoor work. Morning, noon and night he insists upon having heavy meals of meats, eggs. and vegetables, and is rarely satisfied with less than two cups of coffee. But notwithstanding this

cups of coffee. But notwithstanding this generous diet he is daily growing thinner and his limbs are now but little more than bony extensions, save where the joints are enlarged. Despite his sufferings, which must be severe, Mr. Judd maintains a cheerful disposition and takes an active interest in what is going on about him.

In many ways S. Corning Judd is one of the best-known men in the West. He was a lawyer of large practice and high attainments before President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of this city to succeed Frank Palmer in 1885. Born at Otisco, Onondago county, New York, July 21, 1827, his early career was naturally passed in the Empire State, where he was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-one. For some time he made his home at Syracuse, where he served as city clerk and afterward became the editor of the Daily Star. Leaving Syracuse Mr. Judd became a cierk in the Interior Department at Washington, but soon drifted back into the legal profession, for which he not only had a strong liking, but was well equipped by nature and education. It was in 1863 that Mr. Judd came to Chicago as the law partner of William Fifzhugh Whitehouse woose forber. to Chicago as the law partner of William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, whose father was then the bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Illinois. At that time Mr. Judd was a staunch member of the Episcopal church, in the membership of which he was confirmed at Syracuse in 1851, and he at once took an active part in its councils. He was the personal friend and legal adviser of the personal friend and legal adviser of Rishop Whitehouse in the long controversy with Bishop Cheney and the congregation of Christ Church, and it was through his in-genious arguments that the Supreme Court was led to dissolve the injunction, which for a time barred the expulsion of Bishop Cheney.

Chency. He served several terms as chancellor of the diocese and has always been prominent as a delegate at the national conventions of the church. It was while attending one of these conventions in New York in 1889, just before his resignation as postmaster, that Mr. Judd, hearing that President Cleveland was in the city, went to call on him. With him at that time was Mr. Esher, now the law partner of Mr. Ritchie, the law firm being at that time Judd, Ritchie & Esher, and that gentleman says the meeting between the President and the venerable post-master was one of the most affecting he ever witnessed, showing, to him at least, that Mr. Cleveland had more than a passing political interest in his representative at Chicago. Previous to his malady taking such form as to confine him to his house Mr. Judd was a regular communicant at St. James's Church, and there have been few moves affecting the welfare of that influential congregation made without his ad-

There were many expression of sorrow at the postoffice and in other places where Mr. Judd is well known when the facts of the serious nature of his illness were told. Assistant Postmaster Hubbard voiced the general sentiment when he said that Mr. Judd

was a man of generous nature and kindly impulse. "I did not serve under him," said Mr. Hubbard, "but I know him very well. One day just after Colonel Sexton had taken charge of the office Mr. Judd came in and signed the bond of a young woman who had been appointed stamp clerk, and he did many little acts of kindness like that, but few people knew of them."

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS. Ideas That Wives and Housewives May Carry Out with Success.

Philadelphia Times.

Soft, fleecy blankets are the best covering for baby's crib, but a very pretty comforter may be made of cheese cloth. Take three yards of fine cream-colored cheese cloth. When folded together this will make a comforter a yard and a half long and a yard wide. Fill this with a pound of the best cotton batting. Do not the with knots of worsted, as is the general custom, for baby will pick at these bright spots, pull out the bits of worsted and perhaps put them in his mouth. Dangerous throat diseases have been traced to this habit. Instead of worsted thread use a darning needle and tuft with pale pink or blue "baby ribbon." Take a stich through the comforters and tie it in little bows, tying it first in a hard knot and then in a bow; then take a stich or two through the bow to hold it firm, so that the little fingers cannot pull it out. An edge crocheted from split zephyr makes a pretty finish for this little comforter, or it may be neatly bound with wider ribbon to match the bows.

It does not seem to be generally known that the blueing used in the laundry is often very injbrious to the clothes. Not long ago a young housewife complained that in spite of the most painstaking efforts of her laundress the white clothes frequently came back from the wash with ugly spots of iron rust upon them. "My boiler." she explained, "is a copper one, and scrupulously clean. More than that, I have taken the precaution, since noticing the rust stains, to inclose all the fine clothes in a bag before boiling them, but the trouble continues and I am at a loss to know how to account for it."

The difficulty may be with the blueing rust stains are inevitable unless precaution is taken to rinse the clothes until every trace of soap has been removed. Prussian blue is a compound of cyanide of potassium and iron. The action of the soap is likely to separate the elements and produce the rust spots.

It is a simple matter to test the blueing and ascertain whether the objectionable ele-Philadelphia Times.

iron. The action of the soap is likely to separate the elements and produce the rust spots.

It is a simple matter to test the blueing and ascertain whether the objectionable element is present. Turn a few drops into a cup, add water, then drop into it a lump of washing soda. Should the mixture take on a reddish hue be assured that the Prussian blue is present. Pure indigo is rather expensive, and Prussian blue a cheap though unsatisfactory substitute and it will pay to secure the best.

The possibilities of denim in draperies seem inexhaustible. A little woman with more brains and industry than money has just finished for her dining room a portiere of denim with a frieze and dado embroidered in a pattern of apples and leaves on small branches, that is full of the harmonious beauty of autumn. The stems are done in wood-brown, leaves in olives and the apples in the natural rich red of the Baldwin pippin. Linen floss is used throughout. The center of the curtain is worked with a recurring geometrical figure done in olives. Blue denim is still a great favorite with people who like plenty of color. Some curtains of this material recently noticed had a design of water lilles stamped across the ends and outlined boldly in white paint. They were finished with a heavy white cotton fringe and caught back with a white cord and tassels. These were draped over heavy fringed linen shades. Another set of the blue denim curtains had arabesques of crimson and gold fiannel appliqued across the ends, which give them a rich, Oriental look.

A satisfactory dressing for ladies' fine

the ends, which give them a rich, Oriental look.

A satisfactory dressing for ladies' fine shoes is a convenience often poorly supplied in the average home. A simple soft dressing that is less injurious than the majority of polishes found in the market is made by mixing to a smooth paste vaseline or cosmoline and lampblack. Apply a very little with a fiannel cloth and rub in thoroughly. The oil fills up the pores and renders the leather almost waterproof after using it several times. This dressing does not impart a high gloss to the leather, but merely softens and colors it. Where a polish is desired the liquid dressings are preferable, and if one is careful to oil the leather either with sweet oil or vaseline before applying the polish the bad effects of the dressing are in a measure counteracted.

Where a sewing room is impossible a rug of linen crash under the machine, large enough to cover half the room, will be a great convenience. At a moment's notice all the threads and scraps may be gathered up in this rug and shaken on a paper in some convenient place, keeping the room neat and clean without the trouble of sweeping.

Such a rug may be purchased by the sweeping.
Such a rug may be purchased by the yard, two and a half yards wide, at 80 cents a yard. Two yards and a half will make a sewing rug that will last for years; and it may be easily washed and ironed

In every home it is sometimes desirable to have a softened night light, and where there are children or invalids it is often indispensable. The question therefore arises as to the best methods of obtaining a soft, rather dim light, without the odor from a lamp that is turned low or the objectionable gas. Dainty little arrangements in the way of "fairy lamps," etc., may be bought, but many of them will offer some objectionable feature, and a satisfactory and inexpensive substitute may be contrived by any one. One of the best ideas is to weight a piece of candle so that it will float upright in a tumbler of water. This will last several hours and will burn until the wick is below the surface of the water. There will not be the least danger of its flaring up or smoking, and when it is burnt out it will simply fall over into the water without giving off any objectionable odor. In every home it is sometimes desirable to

jectionable odor.

Durable and attractive floor stains are in demand now that fashion has so sensibly decreed the use of rugs as floor coverings. One creed the use of rugs as floor coverings. One of the best stains, and one that is easily applied and kept in good condition, may be made as follows: Take one-third turpentine and two-thirds boiled lineed oil, with a little Japanese dryer added. Buy a can of burnt slema and blend it thoroughly with this mixture. This gives a rich reddish brown. Mix the paint quite thin, so that it will run readily. Lay it on with a good-sized brush, stroking the brush the way of the grain of the wood. Put on several coats, allowing each one to become perfectof the grain of the wood. Put on several coats, allowing each one to become perfectly dry. Lastly, give the floor a good coat of varnish and when thoroughly dry it will be found as satisfactory as a stained floor can be and easily kept clean. The varnish gives it the appearance of real wood polished. It can be kept in good condition by simply dusting and wiping off with an only cloth.

### Steam Heat.

When the head of the concern arrived at his office on the very cold morning his room was cold. room was cold.
"Is the steam on?" he asked. The stenographer girl said it was.

"Ah! I see," he remarked. "The pipes are filled with cold air," and with that he unscrewed a small plug from one end of The cold air came whistling out, and after came a trace of steam. "I'll wait till it heats up," he said. The steam began to blow through the hole, so he started to screw the plug in 'Ouch! Gee! Thunderation! he screamed as he danced around on one foot. The steam had scalded two of his fingers. The radiator began blowing off like a locomotive and spurting water across the "Run for the janitor!" he yelled "Some body get that plug and put it in! Go tell The room was clouding with vapor as he pawed around on the floor for the plug that had dropped when he burned his fingers.

"I can't find it," he gasped, as he jumped up again. "This is terrible. What can we The stenographer girl looked at him and calmly said: "Why not turn off the

### The Prayer of Islam. Philadelphia Record.

Armenia may be, after all, only a mere pupper for the European powers, a buga-boo to stir up Turkish scares with and a Thirteen cadets belonging to the ordnance puppet for the European powers, a buga-boo to stir up Turkish scares with and a jack-in-the-box for diplomats—the august Mr. Gladstone among them. As this view of the case is simply a matter of personal opinion, argument would be futile in regard opinion, argument would be future in regard to it. But there is one fact certain, apart from all the pother about the never-end-ing Eastern question. The following is an exact translation from the Arabic of the official prayer of Islam, which is used throughout Turkey and daily repeated in the Cuiro "Azhar" University by ten thousand Mohammedan students from all lands: "I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the rejeem (the accursed.) In the name of Allah the Compassionate, the Merciful! O Lord of all Creatures! O Allah! Destroy the infidels and polytheists, thine enemies, the enemies of the religion. O Allah! Make their children orphans, and defile their abodes, and cause their feet to slip; and give them, and their families, and their households, and their women, and their children, and their relatives by marriage, and their brothers, and their friends, and their possessions, and their race, and their wealth, and their lands, as booty to the moslems, O Lord of all Creatures." moslems, O Lord of all Creatures!"
In all the other religions of even the semi-civilized nations of the globe there can be no prayer found to parallel this cruel appeal of Islam to the spirit of inhumanity. Bulgaria, Damascus, Lebanon and Armenia may or may not be mere hotbeds of anti-Turkish intrigue; with such a national prayer Turkey stands self-condemned before the world.

### A DIVIDED MINISTRY

MORE OF THE KAISER'S ADVISERS TO STEP OUT OF OFFICE.

The Anti-Revolution Bill a Source of Trouble-Chancellor Hohenlohe to Visit Prince Bismack.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Jan. 12.-It was rumored to-day that the Minister of Commerce, Freiherr Von Berlepsch, is about to resign and that he will be succeeded by Herr Studt, Governor of Westphalia. It is also stated that Freiherr Marshal Von Bieberstein, the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Minister of State, has the same intentions, and Count Von Hatsfeldt-Wildenberg, the German embassador at London, is spoken of as his successor. The position of Dr. Carl Von Boetticher, Vice President of the Prussian Council of Ministers and Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, is also declared to be shaken. These resignations, in view of what is credibly affirmed to have occurred at a Cabinet council early this week, need not cause surprise. During the debate on the anti-revolution bill in the Reichstag, on Tuesday, Prince Hohenlohe presided at a meeting of the ministry and the question of dissolving the Reichstag was, for the first time, openly discussed at the instance of the Chancellor. Dr. Von Boetticker who, like Freiherr Von Bieberstein, has, thus far, not lifted up a finger in behalf of the passing of the bill, declared that it was his conviction that the measure, in its present shape, was sure of being defeated in the Reichstag. Freiherr Von Bieberstein expressed the same opinion and hence the reports of further changes in the ministry. The statements of the members of the Center party during the debate on the anti-revolution bill bear out the previous understanding that the support of the Centrists in the attempt to pass the measure will only be given if the government concedes their demands, not-

government concedes their demands, notably, the return of the Jesuits to Germany, and after important modifications have been made in the bill itself.

The debate on the anti-revolution bill was resumed to-day in the Reichstag. Herr Spahn, Centrist, opposed the measure, on the ground that it introduced exceptional laws. He believed the strong roots of socialism were to be found in unbridled freedom of trade and commerce. Chancellor Von Hohenlohe replied to the criticisms of the bill, saying that the solicitude of the government for the welfare of the working classes had nothing in common with its determination to combat socialism. The government, he added, would adhere in the future as steadfastly as ever to the policy of promoting the welfare of the working classes. In this fight the speaker was convinced the federal government would be supported by the nation. Von Schellendorf, Minister of War, and Von Koeller, Minister of the Interior, closed the debate, the former defending the army and the latter the police against the charges brought against them. The bill was referred, by a large ice against the charges brought against hem. The bill was referred, by a large

majority, to a committee.

Count Herbert Von Bismarck had a long conversation in the Reichstag, to-day, with Von Hohenlohe and with Von Schellendorf. It is rumored that Count Herbert will be it is rumored that the count Herbert will be it is rumored that the count Herbert will be it is rumored that the count Herbert will be it is rumored that the count will be it appointed German embassador at Wash-ington, in succession to Baron Von

Saurma-Jeltsch.

It was announced this afternoon that Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe will start to-morrow on his long talked-of visit to Prince Bismarck, who is now at Friederichsruhe. This visit was postponed during the Christmas recess, owing to the fact that Prince Hohenlohe has been suffering from an acute attack of neuralgia in the face. Prince Bismarck, in spite of his intense grief at the loss of the princess, his wife, remains in fair health. The reports published in some newspapers that his mental powers are failing are quite unfounded.

Count Von Moltke, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, returned to Berlin to-day after accomplishing the imperial mission of presenting Prince Bismarck with a gift of flowers, yesterday being the anniversary of the ing Prince Bismarck with a gift of flowers, yesterday being the anniversary of the Prince's memorable speech in the Reichstag advocating an increase of the strength of the German'army. The Emperor's aidede-camp brought back from Friederichsruhe a letter in which Prince Bismarck heartly thanked the Emperor and expressed great regret that the state of his health prevented his coming to Berlin in person.

great regret that the state of his health prevented his coming to Berlin in person. A certain newspaper of Berlin professes to know that the Emperor intends to visit Prince Bismarck at Schoenhausen at the beginning of March. This statement, however, lacks confirmation.

That some legislation in the Agrarian interest will be submitted by the government appears now to be pretty certain, in view of the utterances of the Emperor during the last few days, and other incidents. His Majesty is known to have impressed the Majesty is known to have impressed the ministry at a recent meeting with the necesministry at a recent meeting with the necessity of providing for the needs of husbandry, and on Wednesday night, in conversation after dinner with the officers of the Hussar body guard at Potsdam, the Emperor being the guest of the Hussars, he remarked: "Something must be done for our tillers of the soil, or the prosperity of the whole country will be seriously affected."

It is a significant fact, in connection with the Agrarian question, that the Agrarian the Agrarian question, that the Agrarian leader, Count Von Morbach, whose name it will be remembered, was stricken from the list of the Emperor's guests at the ban-quet at Konigsburg last autumn, has just issued an electoral address in which he says that he was greatly pleased during his re-cent stay in Berlin to perceive that the high authorities are now convinced that only by working in unison with the views of the conservative party can they accomplish any good for the fatherland. plish any good for the fatherland.

The following remark is attributed to the Emperor, and is said to have been uttered by him during the course of the address which he delivered on the German navy, last Tuesday, when he represented to his hearers that, in view of the fact that the German merchant marine was now the second largest in the world, the German navy should be increased by a number of fast cruisers. He is quoted as saying: "As my grandfather made the army what it is, so I want to make the German navy great."

The drawing, or man, which Emperor Wilmy grandrather made the army what it is, so I want to make the German many great."
The drawing, or map, which Emperor William illustrated his speech on the navy has been deposited among the archives of the

Herrenhaus, of the Prussian diet.

The Socialists continue making a hard fight against the government. The Vorwaerts announces that during the past month forty Socialist editors have been sentenced for various offenses, such as Lese Majesty, and for insulting public officers. The American consular reports from var-lous districts of Germany for the last quarlous districts of Germany for the last quarter are favorable to Germany's export interests. The Hamburg district shows an increase of \$500,000 over the same quarter of 1894; Breslau shown an increase of \$350,-000; Mayence, \$150,000; Gersa, \$1,700,000; Magdeburg, \$600,000; Chemnitz, \$900,000; Glauchaus, \$525,000; Berlin, \$250,000. From nearly all the other districts a great increase

Emperor William has caused a huge lawn

tennis court for winter use to be made out of one of the largest halls of the exposition near the Lehrte depot. It will be used by the whole court for the next three months. During the court's stay in Berlin a rather gay season may be expected if the programme of festivities sanctioned by the Emperor is not interfered with by unorseen circumstances. The whole series of balls, masquerades and receptions have been seized in this city because they were strongly infected with trichinae. A Russian hog has also been seized for the same reason. The minister of husbandry and of the interior has issued a general order to the Thirteen cadets belonging to the ordinance school of Magdeburg who were implicated in the recent acts of insubordination were taken to-day to the Fortress of Spandau, where they will serve long terms of imprisonment after having been degraded.

Lieutenant Hoffman has mysteriously van-Ideutenant Horman has mysteriously vanished from the garrison of Harburg. He is supposed to have committed suicide, although he had his baggage and the sum of 400,000 marks with him. The reason for this supposition is that part of his baggage was found on the banks of the Halenze, in the Grunewaid.

An Emperor in a Kitchen. New York Commercial Advertiser. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The announcement that Emperor William has had the audacity to go down into his own kitchen shows what a great man he is. There are American women who can't do that. In one of the finest houses uptown the mistress had a statiway built for her own convenience from the butler pantry to the kitchen. Having installed there an imported chef of great reputation, she once attempted to use it. She never did it again. The consideration of the cook's stay was the removal of the offending staircase. An American man hever goes into the kitchen unless his wife thinks she hears a burglar. In this case the servants have gone to bed, or he goes to put out a drunken cook, and then he doesn't go; he sends for a policeman. At any other time or for any other motive he would feel the passing glance of the domestic staff suri into an BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

# FIRE SALE E. S. JAFFREY & CO.'S

Immense Wholesale Dry Goods Establishment in Flames.

\$300,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER The Damaged Goods Purchased by

# BROSNAN BRO

Although but very Slightly Smoked, Soaked or Soiled, will be Offered to the Public To-morrow at Prices Next to Nothing. The crowd Saturday was great; it will be much larger to-morrow. Don't let cold weather keep you

Sale Opens at 9 O'Clock Sharp To-Morrow Morning.

CLOAKS

\$5 Cloaks; fire sale price..... \$1.00 \$7 Cloaks; fire sale price..... \$2.50 \$8 Cloaks; fire sale price..... \$3.00

## SILKS SILKS

3712c Jap Silk; fire sale price ..... 19c 85c Changeable Taffetta Silk; fire sale price......29c \$1.00 Faille Silk; fire sale price.... 39c \$1.00 Japanese Silks in 100 shades; fire sale price ...... 49c

### BLACK GOODS

\$1.	25 Goods	s; fire sa	le price	
\$1.	00 Goods	fire sa	le price	4
75c	Goods;	tire sale	price	1
50e	Goods;	fire sale	price	5
	TOTAL CONTRACTOR AND THE		price	
	10 10 100			

TABLE LINENS	
Go in fire sale as follows:	
25c Cream Linen	1210
Turkey Red Linen	1212
60-inch Cream Damask	23
62-inch White Damask	29
72-inch-wide Damask	59
15c Towels, 44x22, at	
The state of the s	

Hosiery, Gloves, Unde wear, etc., go for a mere trifle in this sale.

## COLORED DRESS GOODS 75c Black Silk; fire sale price,.... 25c | 25c Novelties; fire sale price.... 5c

75c all-Wool Novelties ..... 29c 54-inch all-Wool Cloth, worth

25c 36-inch Henriettas; fire price 121gc

Imported \$1.50 Novelties; fire

c	FIRE SALE DOMESTI
c	7c Indigo Blue Prints
c	Bleached Muslin, 4-4 wide,
c	Regular 10c Muslin
	Lonsdale Muslin
r-	Heavy Twilled Crash

Outing Flannels go at ...... 378c French Sateens, all new designs,

### 221ge Novelties; fire sale...... 10c \$15 Cloaks; fire sale price..... \$5.00 \$20 Cloaks; fire sale price..... \$8.00 \$25 Cloaks; fire sale price.... \$10.00 \$35 Cloaks, fire sale price.... \$13.00 \$40 Cloaks; fire sale price.... \$16.50 65c; fire price......29c 75e Silk and Wool Plaids; fire

worth \$2, at. Girl's Cloaks, all ages, worth Imported \$1.25 Novelties; fire

## price......75c

# 

Comforts 25c
Comforts 49c
Comforts 75c Comforts..... Comforts..... 98c 

FIRE SALE

### \$25 Fur Capes; fire sale.....\$10.00 \$35 Fur Capes; fire sale.....\$13.50 \$45 Fur Capes; fire sale....\$18.50 Children's Eiderdown Cloaks, LACE CURTAINS (Damaged by smoke) \$4.00 Curtains, per pair, at...... \$1.00 85, at..... \$1.48 \$6.00 Curtains, per pair, at..... \$2.00 TAILOR-MADE SUITS \$7.00 Curtains, per pair, at......\$3.98 LADIES' SILK WAISTS Worth from \$5.00 to \$7.50, all go at.....\$2.98 Laces and Embroideries sacrificed at 20c on the dollar. BLANKETS AND COMPORTS Embroideries at 5c, worth 20c.

FURS

Embroideries 10c, worth 25c. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR Slightly damaged, at your own price. Eiderdown for Cloaks. Flannels, slightly smoked, at given-

FIRE SALE MEN'S SHIRTS

85e Shirta...... 50c

All Linen Collars..... 1c

25c Neckties..... 1212c

85c Laundered Shirts,......50c

## BROSNAN BROS.,

37 and 39 South Illinois Street.

icy shiver up his back. It is observed that even the Emperor William did not go alone. He was accompanied by the Count Puebler, the nobleman who does the Emperor's mar-They went into the kitchen and threw the They went into the kitchen and threw the maids into a preity flutter. The Emperor uncovered the pots, smelled the dinner and asked questions about the range draft and stationary tubs with such naivette that all Germany is repeating them. How widespread may be the influence of the Emperor's example is conjectural. If it had been the Prince of Wafes who had gone down into the kitchen of Marlborough House, by to-morrow morning many of the cooks of to-morrow morning many of the cooks this city would have given warning.

HANDLING OF WILD ANIMALS. Mr. J. A. Bailey Says It Is Not So Dan gerous as Commonly Believed.

"Since the exibition of trained animals has been added to the programme of the Barnum & Bailey show," said Mr. James A. Balley recently, "I have been frequently asked as to the degree of danger attendant upon such performances. It is the general belief all over the world that a man who goes into a den of wild carnivorous beasts takes his life in his hands, and that each time he does so and escapes unnarmed he has won by a lucky chance. Some persons believe that iff the trainer who handles the animals in their acts were to turn his back. believe that if the trainer who handles the animals in their acts were to turn his back upon them for a single instant they would leap upon and devour him. Others again believe that the Hons and tigers only wait an opportunity for concerted action to destroy their keeper, while there are still others who declare that it is only through the power of the human eye that the beasts are held in subjection. To all of these opinions and beliefs, and as a final answer to all questions on the subject. I wish to state questions on the subject. I wish to state here and now that there is no danger what

ever to any person entering a cage of wild beasts. Such a statement, however, will scarce be believed without some further explanation and proof. "It is a fact that many men have been maimed, and some killed, by lions and tigers in menageries and zoological gardens throughout the world, but in every case, I would be supported to such the causes leading to such venture to say, the causes leading to such accidents and deaths were of their own making. Unmerited or too severe punmaking. Unmerited or too severe punishment is the most frequent cause. Nearly all animals, no matter how small and insignificant, will turn and fight when cornered and in fear of their lives. A cat will make a desperate and determined fight if so piaced that it cannot escape from what it believes is a dangerous enemy. Just so with the larger cat animals; and nearly all of the accidents that have occurred have been brought about by the brutality of trainers, who, having lost temper, have pursued to extremes an animal that did not do what it was ordered or which did not understand what was wanted of it. Trainers of the present day, however, have come to realpresent day, however, have come to realize this, and accidents are of rare occurrence; and I maintain that any man or woman, an entire stranger to the animals can go in with them, and in perfect safety,
"A case in point comes to my mind. A
few years ago I employed an innocent sort
of German to work in the menagerie, and
one of the first tasks assigned him was
cleaning the lion's den. Instead of taking
an iron scraper and working through the bars, as customary, he took a broom, opened the fron door, went into the cage and began to sweep the floor. When a lion got in his way he would punch it with the broom and tell it in German to go away, and it did so. The man repeated his experi-ence every day, and was never harmed. I now make this positive statement—that in both the handling and training of these animals there is no more danger than attends the training of a domestic animal. The snarling and growling of the heasts is no more indicative of a desire to claw and de your than is expressed in the bark of sharl of a canine house pet, or the hiss of a sleek tabby when its tail is stepped upon

The big brutes may growl and crouch about their cages, look dangerous and act ferociously, and all that, but I contend, and experience has taught me that my belief is correct, that it is only through a desire to escape from the man rather than to attack him. "It takes time and patience, more than any one not in the business can imagine to perfect the training of these animals, and every trainer has a method of his own. would further explain that trained animals will not perform the tricks taught them until the cue is given them. Even trained horses, which are supposed to have great intelligence, will only go through their performances when the ringmaster supplies the cue whatever it may be. Sometimes it is a motion of the whip, at others a step backward or forward, when the talk the backward or forward. nstantly the animal will respond. Now, all that is necessary for any one to put through their performances any kind of trained animal or number of them is for him to know when to give the proper cue.

"I do not believe the animals know one trainer from another, unless one has been with them for a very long time, for when some of my trainers have been taken slck, been discharged, or for other causes have left my service, the trained animal part of my show has not been interrupted, but has gone on just the same, a new man having been substituted; and it is safe to say that the animals never knew the difference between the men. I have changed the men as often as five times in a season, and one man has put the beasts through their tricks quite as well as another. Any person who will enter the arena fearlessly and confidently can take the trainer's whip and make the animals perform as well as a person who has handled them for months, provided always he knows what tricks the beasts are required to do and can supply "I am aware that this statement may ap

pear to most people extraordinary, because notions concerning the brutal nature of all wild beasts, but I am firm in my belief and have no hesitation in making it public."

### HARD WORK SOMETIMES.

Two Striking Instances of Almost Su-

perhuman Physical Effort. Edwards's Address on "Journalism. E. J. Edwards's Address on "Journalism."

The story of the soldier and the experience of the spy contain no greater records of the triumphs of physical and mental strain than does our daily press. When Daniel Webster died, Henry J. Raymond, then editor of the Times, shut himself in his private office, giving orders that he should not be disturbed until the work he had in hand was finished. He proposed to write a life of Webster, and he wrote steadily for more than fifteen hours—a masterly, comprehensive and, for a newswrite a life of Webster, and he wrote steadily for more than fifteen hours—a masterly, comprehensive and, for a newspaper, an exhaustive sketch and study of the departed statesman. That exploit was for many years regarded as one of the greatest personal achievements of journalism. It was always referred to when the endurance of the newspaper man was the theme. But it was conspicuous because it was one of the first. It is so frequently matched nowadays that the achievement excites no special interest in newspaper offices. Take, for instance, the report of the hanging of Guiteau, which appeared in one of the papers. The editor had instructed his Washington correspondent upon three points only—one, that it was desired that the correspondent should write the whole account himself, so that it could be consecutive, sympathetic and free from the raggedness which is mevitable when two or three men are engaged in preparing a lengthy report. Next, the editor wanted it put upon the wire sheet by sheet; last of all, he was anxious to have it complete in the home office by 10 o'clock at night. Mr. Raymond's achievement did not compare either in endurance or swiftness of work with what this correspondent must do if

either in endurance or swiftness of work

either in endurance or swiftness of work with what this correspondent must do if he were to meet the requests of his managing editor.

The jail where Guiteau was to be hanged was three miles from the telegraph office. The execution was to be done between the hours of 12 and 1. Certainly a half hour would elapse after the drop fell before the body was delivered to the surgeons, and after that there would be the ride back to the correspondent's office. At the earliest the correspondent's office. At the earliest moment possible the correspondent could not see how he could begin his work before 3 o'clock, and between that time and 10 he was expected to write about 15,000 words, send it at white heat over the wires and have it complete in the newspaper office in New York. It would have been a physical impossibility to have written that report under these conditions. Therefore the report under these conditions. Therefore the correspondent employed three stenographers, instructing them to mark their copy "A." "B" and "C." A little after 3 he began to work with them. First he dicbegan to work with them. First he dictated to stenographer A for some twenty m nu'es: then leaving the stenographer to write out his notes, the correspondent went to stenographer B, dictating to him twenty minutes, and then to C. When he had finished with stenographer C, he returned to stenographer A, who had by that time written out his notes, and they were put upon the wires, and so the correspondent went on a sort of treadmill expedition, making the circuit of those three stenographers for seven hours. Ten minutes after making the circuit of those three stenographers for seven hours. Ten minutes after he had sent the last page he received a dispatch from the home office stating that the account was all in type. It had been put into type almost simultaneously with its dictation, but it was a most exhaustive piece of work for the correspondent. He had not only to speak without interruption for seven hours, but he had to bear in mind the faithful sending of the sheets as they were written out. The achievement of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, in speaking all night in the Senate chamber has become a tradition, but it really was no greater exploit than was that of his correspondent. I might tell you of the courage required to obtain the document which exposed the

to obtain the document which exposed the

endurance which were necessary in order

to secure the information upon which that latest of national scandals was based, that which was called the Sugar Trust conspiracy. But time fails. These illustrations will show of what service these qualities are will show of what service these qualities are for you and for the great public, and how they are always to be confidently called upon and relied upon when it is necessary to obtain the greater news which, after it has been printed, enables you to base your judgment upon events, their causes and influences, and thus forms public opinion.

### TRAVEL IN JAPAN.

The Decimal Money System and the Phrase Book Matters Easy. Letter in San Francisco Chronicle.

Fortunately for the American tourist, the currency of Japan is decimal, and small trading is made easy by the clearness of the monetary transactions involved. Over in China it is different. There they have brass, copper and iron "cash," some of it a thousand years old, and of which no man knows the value; Mexican dollars, which every Chinese thinks it his bounden duty to cut into to test the silver, thereby imevery Chinese thinks it his bounden duty to cut into to test the silver, thereby impairing the weight of the piece; English, French, Russian and American silver and gold also more or less deficient in what the Yankees call "heft," and the paper issues of various banks. One's accounts get hopelessly mixed in that country.

Here in Japan you point to an article and say "Kore wa ikura des ka?" This is a question which you find cut and dried for you in the Japanese phrase book and a question which you find cut and dried for you in the Japanese phrase book and which means "How much is this?" The dealer writes down the amount. If it is one yen and eighty sen he marks the familiar figures 1.80. You know that if you hand him two one-yen bills you will get 20 sen in change. This amount comes to you full weighted, either in the form of two 10 sen pieces or four 5 sen nickels. It to you full weighted, either in the form of two 10 sen pieces or four 5 sen nickels. It is all very American.

Speaking of the phrase book, it is a really interesting as well as useful work because of the light it throws upon many of one's probable experiences in the course of Japanese travel. For example, take this specimen talk with an innkeeper, which the book renders in both English and Japanese:

Yes, sir, it is. I wish to spend here a night. You are welcome. Please walk in. Shall I take off my shoes? If you please. Is there any room vacant upstairs? They are all occupied upstairs. Then let me have a room downstairs with good ventilation. Can we have here European meals? Yes, but they are not very good. What can we have? Beefsteak, boiled eggs, bread and butter. Is that all? Yes, that is all just at present. Is the meat fresh? Yes, but a little tough. Then let me have a good Japanese meal. Have you European beds?
I am very sorry, but I have not.
Then let me have three under quilts, so that I may not have pains in my shoulders.

### ROYAL PAGES.

The Ones So Sweetly Sung by the Poet Still Survive, but Are Rare.

It is only at the imperial and royal courts of Europe that "the pretty page with the dimpled chin," so sweetly sung by the poet and who constituted one of the most picturesque and romantic features of mediaeval times, still survives. Royal and imperial pages range in age from twelve to sixteen years. They are appointed by the sovereign, enjoy pay, prerogatives and perquisites, much the same as do the grown-up attendants on royalty, and are ascribed certain definite duties.

Gentle birth is the first qualification for the post of royal page. At the courts of Vienna and Munich an ancestry of no less than sixteen generations free from any

plebelan strain on either father's or mother's side is required. In Britain and Russia so long a nobility is not demanded. The pages of honor in the court of Queen Victoria are generally the sons of distinguished officers of the army, or of high dignitaries of the royal household. These boys receive 600 a year each, and when they have served a period of five years each is presented with a commis-sion in the guards. On state occasions they wear gorgeous uniforms of blue and sliver, Besides serving on such occusions they have to devote a certain number of weeks every

year to more private service at Windsor or at Osborne. One of their chief functions is to bear the Queen's train when she holds a meeting of the Privy Council. The Queen is rigid in her etiquette, and never presides at councils without wearing her long black stilk court train At the court of Berlin the pages figure at all state ceremonies, like those of Eng-

land, in blue and silver, and at the court banquets they stand behind the chairs of the royal and imperial personages. These personages on rising from the table sometimes address a few kindly words to the boys, and present them with sweetmeats from the epergnes. These pages are chosen only from among the best looking boys of the School of Cadets, nearly all the members of which are of noble doirth.

At the court of St. Petersburg the corps of pages is a sort of imperial school where a number of lads, sons of noblemen and state dignitaries, both civil and military, are educated at the Czar's expense and under his supervision. On attaining the eighteenth year they usually obtain commissions as officers of the regiment of Chevalier Guards.

ABOUT TO PROMISE TOO MUCH. Young Minister Who Nearly Put Bis

Puck.

"It was during the war of the rebellion," said the diffident and blushing assistant rector, addressing the Young People's Friday night prayer meeting, "that a company of Union soldiers were ordered to take a rebel battery. Quickly they sprang to the charge; but, alas! before they reached the guns they broke and fled ignominiously. That is, all except a certain corporal, who rushed in and, seizing a gunner by the throat, carried him off an astonished captive. And when the company reached the little clump of woods from whose shelter they had started they gathered around the gallant corporal and asked him where he had got the prisoner and how he managed to capture him.

"I went in and took him," said the hero, modestly. 'Ah, boys, why didn't you keep on? There was a man for every one of you there!"

"And so I say to you, my dear, young Christian soldiers,' continued the rector fervently; 'there is a man for every one of you in this world."

"Yes my dear young brothers, there is

you in this world.

"Yes, my dear, young brothers; there is a man for every one of you here.

"Yes, my dear, young sisters; there is—er—there is—er—there is work for you all in the vineyard of the Lord if you will only seek for " "Let us now sing the 425th hymn:

"'Oh, save me from the careless word, The swift, unbidden thought. And make me always think and speak Exactly as I ought."

And the young assistant sat down with an intensely relieved expression, and mopped his burning brow.

Too Much for Even a Goat.

## Buffalo Express.

"Queer animal, a goat." reflectively sug-"Queer animal, a goat," reflectively suggested the man with the drooping mustache, looking out of the car window.

"Yes," replied the man with the Pefferian whiskers. "Eat most anything."

"That reminds me," continued the man with the drooping mustache. "A neighbor of mine had a goat and the other day decided to kill him. Such a collection of things as they found in his stomach! But the strangest thing was fourteen volumns of a newspaper that had not been affected in the least by the workings of the digesthe least by the workings of the dig tive apparatus, though all the rest of the paper had been completely descroyed."
"That was funny, Were they sure the beast had eaten the rest of the newspa-'Yes, my friend's small boy said he saw William swallow that identical paper two weeks ago."
"And fourteen columns of the paper had remained in its stomach all that time digested?"
"Fact. The paper was so little affected that you could read every word on it."
"Well, I never heard of such a thing.
How do you explain it?"

### "Oh, it was natural enough. You see those fourteen columns cortained the President's message, You could not expect even a goat to digest that, could you?" For Fear of Offense.

He knelt at her feet.
His flushed face, his disordered locks, the great beads of perspiration on his brow, the heaving bosom, all told of a dis-'Oh, would-"

His voice died on his lips. He dared not speak the sentiment of his heart. Instead, he resumed the efforts to get her 4B foot into a 2A shoe.

### Not Advanced.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Old Crusty-There isn't any such thing

as an 'advanced woman.'
St. Lenter-Why so?
Old Crusty-They all gab in a whist game just the same as they always did.